

# **Current Transducer LA 25-NP/SP14**

For the electronic measurement of currents: DC, AC, pulsed, mixed, with a galvanic isolation between the primary circuit (high power) and the secondary circuit (electronic circuit).







## **Electrical data**

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. current		0.25		Α
I <sub>P</sub>	Primary current, measuring range		$0 \pm 0.36$		Α
$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{M}}$	Measuring resistance		$R_{_{Mmin}}$	$\mathbf{R}_{Mmax}$	
	with ± 15 V	@ $\pm 0.25 A_{max}$	100	320	Ω
		@ ± 0.36 A max	100	190	Ω
I <sub>SN</sub>	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current		25		mΑ
K <sub>N</sub>	Conversion ratio		100:1000		
<b>V</b> <sub>c</sub>	Supply voltage (± 5 %)		± 15		V
I <sub>C</sub>	Current consumption		10 + I <sub>s</sub>		mA
<b>V</b> <sub>d</sub>	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn		2.5		kV
V <sub>b</sub>	R.m.s. rated voltage 1), safe separation		600		V
ž	b	asic isolation	1700		V

## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

<b>X</b> <b>e</b> <sub>L</sub>	Typical accuracy @ $\mathbf{I}_{PN}$ , $\mathbf{T}_{A}$ = 25°C Linearity error		± 0.5 < 0.2		% %
I <sub>O</sub>	Offset current $^{2)}$ @ $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{p}} = 0$ , $\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{A}} = 25^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ Residual current $^{3)}$ @ $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{p}} = 0$ , after an Thermal drift of $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{O}}$	n overload of 3 x I <sub>PN</sub>	± 0.05	Max ± 0.15 ± 0.15 ± 0.35	mΑ
$\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{r}}$	Response time $^{4)}$ @ 90 % of $\mathbf{I}_{PN}$ Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB)		< 1 DC 1	150	μs kHz

#### General data

$T_{_{A}}$	Ambient operating temperature	- 10 + 70	°C	
T <sub>s</sub>	Ambient storage temperature	- 25 + 85	°C	
$\mathbf{R}_{_{\mathrm{P}}}$	Primary coil resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	< 860	$m\Omega$	
Rs	Secondary coil resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C	110	Ω	
L	Primary insertion inductance	496	μΗ	
R <sub>IS</sub>	Isolation resistance @ 500 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	> 1500	$M\Omega$	
m	Mass	22	g	
	Standards	EN 50178 : 1	EN 50178 : 1997	

Notes: 1) Pollution class 2

- 2) Measurement carried out after 15 mn functioning
- 3) The result of the coercive field of the magnetic circuit
- 4) With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.

# 0.25 A



#### **Features**

- · Closed loop (compensated) multiturns current transducer using the Hall effect
- · Printed circuit board mounting
- · Insulated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0.

### Special features

- $I_{PN} = 0.25 A$
- $I_{\rm p} = 0.. \pm 0.36 \, \text{A}$
- $\mathbf{K}_{N} = 100 : 1000$
- $T_{\Delta} = -10^{\circ}\text{C} ... + 70^{\circ}\text{C}.$

#### **Advantages**

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low temperature drift
- Optimized response time
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- No insertion losses
- · High immunity to external interference
- · Current overload capability.

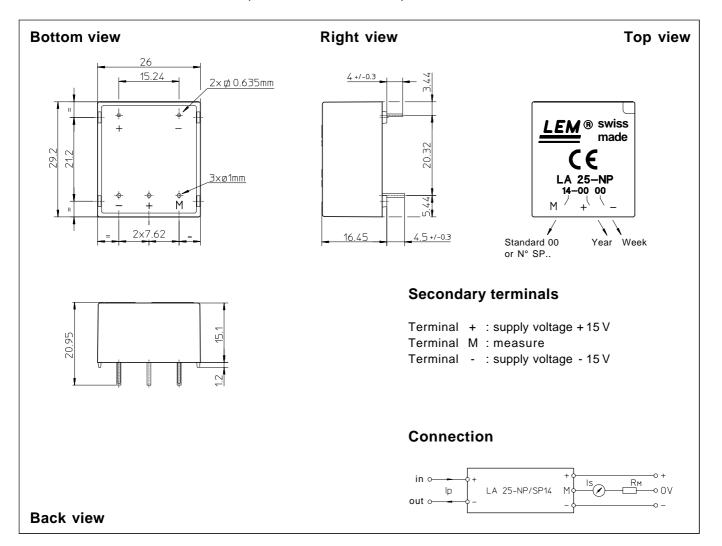
#### **Applications**

- AC variable speed drives and servo motor drives
- · Static converters for DC motor drives
- Battery supplied applications
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- · Power supplies for welding applications.

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## **Dimensions LA 25-NP/SP14** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



### **Mechanical characteristics**

• General tolerance

• Fastening & connection of primary

Fastening & connection of secondary 3 pins Ø 1 mm

• Recommended PCB hole

± 0.2 mm

2 pins

0.635 x 0.635 mm

1.2 mm

## Remark

 $\bullet$   $I_s$  is positive when  $I_p$  flows from terminal + to terminal -.